EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

Protecting Bribery.

From the Tribune. It is only a few weeks since the public learned, with general satisfaction, that a member of the New Jersey Legislature had been sent to the State Prison for bribery. He was but a small rascal, to be sure; still, it was a good thing to have any rascal in office puninhed, were it only to discourage the others. His brother law-givers, however, were not disposed to leave him to his well-deserved fate; and when petitions for pardon failed, they brought in a bill which, under the disguise of an aet for the punishment of bribery, would have the effect, if passed, not only to set the convicted criminal at liberty, but to proclaim a general amnesty for all past offenses of a similar nature! We doubt if legislative impudence ever went further than this. Whether timorous consciences had any influence in deciding the vote, our readers must, of course, judge for themselves. The bill passed both houses, and on the 30th of January was very properly vetoed by Governor Ward.

The first, second, and third sections of the bill substantially re-enacted the old bribery law, for which they were offered as a substitute, with the important exception that they left untouched a mode of bribery which the Governor justly characterizes as "more insidious and dan-gerous than the direct offering and acceptance of a gift"-namely, the offense of giving or with-holding a vote upon one legislative measure in consideration of a vote to be given or withheld woon snother. The present law makes this a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine; the proposed one makes it no offense at all. The fourth section of the vetoed bill allows a Governor or member of the Senate or Assembly indicted for bribery the privilege of testifying in his own behalf—as it men who would perjure themselves once by taking bribes would hesitate to periore themselves again in order to avoid punishment. The fifth section repeals the bribery law now in force, and with it "all and every provision of the statute or common law

within the purview of the said enactment.

This is not only setting up a bar to all prosecutions for past official corruption, but is a sweeping abrogation, as Governor Ward says, "of all adjudications heretofore made by our Courts, and included in the terms 'common law,' by which bribery as a crime has been expounded or defined." This atrocious bill threatens to become a law, having been passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 12 to 9, in the New Jersey Senate. Under its provisions, should it pass both Houses (and this, we are glad to say, is still doubtful), a legislator who had taken a bribe last week or last year cannot be punished, because a statute which he had wiolated will have been repealed. The honor able gentleman who is now paying the penalty of his itching palm in jail might be brought out on habeas corpus and released, because all the provisions of the statute of common law touching his case would have been set aside. The effrontery which enabled anybody to offer such a bill or to vote for it is amazing.

The Impeachment Scheme—The Consti-tution and Madison's Opinion. Wrom the Times.

As " have maintained from the beginning, the susp "sion of the President from office is an essential feature of the project of impeachment-The men most active in that project avow without hesitation that, unless the President can thus be suspended, his impeachment and trial are of no importance. What they want is to get him out of office, not to punish him for crime. Wendell Phillips stated the other day in Boston that the President must be impeached-not because they desired to punish him, but because they "wanted his place." General Butler has said in substance the same thing; and as we have already shown, the leading actors of the impeachment scheme in Congress seek the same ends and are prompted by the same motives.

The whole impeachment scheme is simply a

political movement—nothing more and nothing less. It is urged, not in the interest of justice or of the national safety, but in the interest of a political faction, and for the purpose of clear-ing the way for the accomplishment of certain political objects. The President is an "obstacle" in the way of favorite modes of reconstruction. While he is in office the Southern States cannot be reduced to territories, nor treated simply as conquered provinces-nor can the Supreme Court be swept away or made subservient to the will of a shifting political majority. A two-thirds vote cannot be relied on for the accomplishment of these ends—even in the present or the next Congress. For these reasons, the President must be impeached and suspended. The "'obstacle" must be "removed." And unless suspension can take place at once, without waiting for trial and conviction, the impeachment will be useless.

But the language of the Constitution seems very explicit on this point. It declares that officers impeached shall be removed from office "on trial and conviction," both being clearly required as necessary to removal. The political advocates of impeachment insist, however, that though he may not be removed until the trial results in conviction, he may be suspended while the trial is going on, and that this will answer all their purposes. Precedents have been quoted from English history to sustain this position, and General Butler, in his Brooklyn speech, urged that if this had been the intent of the Constitution, in clear obedience to English precedents, that document would have contained an explicit provision to that effect. But what is most confidently relied on to support this theory, is a declaration said to have been made by Madison, in the Virginia State Convention, held to consider the question of ratifying the Federal Constitution. The pardoning power, vested in the President, being under discussion. Colonel Mason spoke in opposition to it and was answered by Madison, who, after urging that it could not be vested elsewhere without encountering still greater objections, is reported to have said:

"There is one security in this case to which gentlemen may not have adverted; if the President be connected, in any suspicious manner, with any person, and there be grounds to believe he will shelter him, the House of Representatives may impeach him; they can remove him if found guilty; they can suspend him when suspected, and the power will devolve on the Vice-President. Should he be suspected also, he may likewise be suspended till he be impeached and removed, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment. This is a great security."

This passage was cited a few days since by

This passage was cited a few days since by the Washington Chronicle, the special organ of the impeachment party, and was made the basis of an impassioned appeal for immediate action; and the great authority of Mr. Madison apon every point of constitutional construction certainly gave to the movement a degree of importance it had never before enjoyed.

Mr. George T. Curtis, however, known as an able lawyer and publicist, has shown in a recent letter to the World that it is scarcely credible that Mr. Madison ever should have expressed such an opinion. It is found in the debates of the State Convention. ates of the State Conventions, made up by Billiott from newspaper reports, which were never subjected to revision, and were wholly without authority; while this declaration so explicitly contradicts the opinions uniformly expressed by Madison on this very point, as to render it in the highest degree improbable that he should ever have made it. But even it he did make it, it was for the purpose of evading an objection urged in debate against a special provision of the Constitution; and an opinion thus uttered is scarcely entitled to great weight as a deliberate construction of that instrament.
But neither Madison's deliberate opinion, nor
the intent and purpose of the Constitution on

are on record in clear and exelicit terms. In are on record in clear and exclicit terms. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, after it had been decided that some provision should be made for the impeachment and trial of the President, in cases which should require it, there was great difference of opinion as to the tribunal by which the trial should be held; and it was only after considerable debate that the existing provision was adopted by which the House of Representatives should impeach and the Senate try. After this had been decided, and during a revision of the whole, we find this and during a revision of the whole, we find this record—made by Madison bimself, and pubished in his report of the debates:-

"Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved that persons impeached be suspended moved that persons impeached be suspended until they be tried and acquitted."
"Mr. Madison—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspicion will put him in the power of one branch only. They can, at any moment, in order to make way for the function of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing Magistrate.

"Mr. King concurred in the opposition th the 'On the question to agree to it, the vote was:-"Aye—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, 3.
"No—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina—8."

This was the action of the Convention which formed the Constitution—taken deliberately and after debate—upon the precise point in question. There is no room left for inference as to the intent of the Convention, and its action was too explicit to leave any ground or necessity for construction of its language. The proposition to suspend from office upon impeachment and before trial and conviction-the same now made by Butler, Phillips, and their con-federates—was distinctly made and distinctly rejected. Eight States out of eleven refused to authorize any such action, and that for the reasons assigned by Madison, namely, that it would make the Executive dependent upon one branch of the Legislature, and enable the House to displace him at any moment, "in order to make way for another person who would be more favorable to their views." If the Convention had acted with specific reference to the proposed action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it could not have met that proposed action by a more distinct and explicit prohibition.

It refused, in the most unmistakable terms, and in the most peremptory manner, to authorize the very step which Congress is now asked to take. It foresaw the reasons why the attempt would be made, and prohibited it for the very reasons assigned. The object of the proposed removal of Mr. Johnson, as avowed by those who are seeking to effect it, is "to make way for another more favorable to their views;" and it was to prevent their doing anything of the sort that the Convention refused to give them

the power desired. It will be very difficult, in the face of this record, to convince the country that either branch of Congress has power under the Con-stitution to suspend the President upon im-peachment, and before his 'trial and conviction." Nor will the expression ascribed to Mr. Madison in the Virginia State Convention offset his declaration, recorded by himself, in the Convention which framed the Constitution

The High Court of Impeachment Under the Constitution.

From the Herald. "But for all that," said Galileo, "the world does move;" and this is the key-note, the great idea upon which this journal was founded and the secret of its success. When, looking carefully at the drift of events, the pressure of public opinion, and the necessities of the age, we first boldly struck out for a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the proposition was pooh-poohed in some quarters, denounced in others as involving an overthrow of the Constitution, and was generally classed with "the Pope's bull against the comet." But public opinion was brought to bear by the discussion of that amendment until it was fixed in the supreme law of the land. In the same way the doubts, the incredulity, and apprehensions which prevailed when we first broached the saving alternative of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, are rapidly disappearing. Journals of all parties and all sections are joining in the discussion. The great body of the people, in having their attention drawn to the Constituifon, the precedents established, and the teachings of history, are already disabused of the fallacy that there is something of that divinity about our President which "hedges in a king," and they realize the fact that, under the powers of the two Houses of Congress, his impeachment and displacement are as plain a case as the removal of a village postmaster.

It is a necessity in a constitutional Govern-ment that in some department the ultimate sovereignty over all the others shall exist. Experience in England established this authority in the Parliament over the King, after many bloody conflicts, from 1625 to 1688, when, under the Prince of Orange, the subordination of the King, through his Cabinet, to the Commons, was established. Thus even the great and powerful Duke of Wellington, as Prime Minister, in coming into conflict with the Commons on the Reform bill of his day, found himself as powerless as the weakest of his predecessors. His resignation involved the submission of the King to the Commons, the law-making representatives of the people. Our Constitution, framed upon the English model, embraces the English system in the matter of impeachment but ours is more direct and explicit in subordi-nating the President himself to the will of the

An adverse vote of the Commons displaces the English Ministry, and the King or Queen ap-points a new set of ministers, in accordance with the vote, and this ends the conflict. With us the Cabinet is not disturbed by an adverse majority in the Commons or House of Repre-sentatives; but the President and Cabinet, in pushing their hostility to a usurpation of exclusive powers of Congress, may be impeached by the House, and removed on conviction by the Senate. The security of the Constitution against Congress is in the people, and in their election every two years of a new House of Representatives, with one-third of the Senate

by the State Legislatures.

Hence the safety of the sovereign power of the Government in Congress. Nor dees this sovereign power over the President depend upon sovereign power over the President depend upon his conviction by the Senate. An opinion of Madison is quoted by a Copperhead contemporary to prove that Mr. Johnson cannot be suspended; but we think it proves, if anything, that he can be. We have had, however, enough of the constitutional opinions of both Madison and Jefferson in their State rights heresies and their disastrous consequences, as developed in the State rights of sovereignty, secession, and the State rights of sovereignty, secession, and rebellion. A terrible war has washed out all those bold heresics in the blood of half a million of men. We live in a new age, too, of common schools, common sense, railroads, steamships, and telegraphs. We have safely passed the first and severest ordeal of a great political revolution. Certain great issues have been decided by that tion. Certain great issues have been and these that final appeal to the bayonet, and these issues must now be established in the Govern-issues must now be established in the Government, or the party charged with this responsi-bility must go to pieces. Andrew Johnson blocks the way. He must be removed, or Congress, in the surrender of its rightful authority, will into disgrace; and the Executive, as he pleases till the people can reach him, may be President or King, as prophesied by Mr.

When brought before the Senate for trial, Mr. Johnson, as the prisoner at the bar before that high court, may be suspended or be permitted nominally to hold his office, as on his parole of honor. He will probably be allowed his parole, in view of a short trial and speedy conviction. His case need not occupy more than ten or fifteen days. The broad charge of usurpation, and the specifications in reference to his and the specifications in reference to his assumptions of the law-making power over the Rebel States, will be ample enough for all purposes. There will be no necessity to

this point, is open to doubt or conjecture. Both | lengthen the case by lugging in his famous offhand inaugural address in the Senate, or the stump speeches of his Chicago pilgrimage, or his excuses for the New Orleans massacre, or his excuses for the New Orleans massacre, or his appointment of Rebels and Copperheads to office, or his revocation of certain orders of General Sickles, thereby reviving the negro whipping-post and cat-o'-nine-tails of the old North Carolina stave code. On the broad issue of Executive usurpation he may be impeached, tried, convicted, and removed within the limit of ten days. Nor will his removal attrap of ten days. Nor will his removal stir up another civil war or set the Potomac on fire. He will go off as quietly as John Tyler went off from the White House, only to find at the dock that even the steamboat had left him.

Our belligerent Copperhead organs, therefore, may stop their senseless clamor; the Manhattan Club may suspend their boxing up of rifles and baskets of champagne and crackers and cheese for a military trip to Washington; the Hon. James Brooks may hang up his Chinese war gong; the Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. Mr. Raymond, poor, quibbling, timid, trembling political lenders on great occasions, may feel easy; the Millerites may get on their white cotton robes for the day of judgment; but the Angel Gabriel will not for some time yet wake up old Oliver Cromwell. With Andrew Johnson's removal a substitute will be provided: for there are perhaps twenty-five, yea, fifty thou-sand men in the United States ready, it called upon, and competent to take his place. Take off the official mantle of Lincoln, and the people see that it is only "Andy Johnson."

The New Reconstruction Bill.

From the World. The crude and foolish bill agreed on by the Reconstruction Committee on Wednesday, and carried through its second reading in the House, attests the strong necessity the radicals teel themselves under of doing something, and the impossibility of their doing anything that will help them. They are like a pickerel jerked out of water and flung loose upon the dry land. They flounce and flounder, unable to "flop" back into the element where they were wont to back into the element where they were won't to cut their liquid way, and they expend their whole fund of spasmodic energy to bring them-selves to the last gasp. A bill to remand the Southern States back to the custody of martial law is an extreme and desperate expedient, car-rying with it a confession that the radicals have no resources of statesmanship, and are inca-pable of devising any civil measures to lift them out of the existing dead-lock.

In the first place, the production of such a bill is a virtual retreat from the project of impeaching the President. The sole purpose of dividing the South into five military departments for the administration of martial law, vesting the appointment of the five commanders vesting the appointment of the five commanders in General Grant, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus, is to thwart and circumvent President Johnson. If he were out of office, or were expected to be put out of office, no such wild plan could be thought of. Such an attempt to sail round the obstructing isthmus of the Executive Department proves that there is no leavest any expectation of digging through it longer any expectation of digging through it. The only obstacle to Congress governing the South as it pleases, without so extreme a resort as martial law, is the opposition of the President; and a method which assumes that obstacle will continue to exist, is an admission that

nothing is expected of impeachment.

It being thus virtually conceded that Mr.

Johnson is to remain in office, the question arises whether this bill will suffice to muzzle The pivot on which the contemplated martial law is made to turn is General Grant, who is required to designate the officers and superintend the system. But General Grant must remain subordinate to the President, and, like all other officers of the army, subject to his command. It is not in the power of Congress to invert this relation, nor to transfer obedience of the army to any other officer than the President. The Constitution declares that the President "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in actual service:" and an authority conferred by the Constitution cannot be revoked by law. The chief command of the army is authority to direct all its movements, to control all its officers, to assign to each of them his duties and exact his obedience. Congress can raise armies, provide for their support, and make rules for their government; but it can issue no command to any officer, nor interpose any officer between the Commander-in-Chief and any portion of the army to interrupt the transmisidea of taking General Grant, and a set of offi-cers whom he is required to designate, out of the control of the President, and relieving them from their subordination to him as Commandern-Chief, flies so directly in the teeth of the Constitution that it can never be put in practical execution.

Another fatal objection to this scheme is that it suspends the habeas corpus in time of peace. The Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." present, there is neither invasion nor rebellion in any part of the country. There is nowhere a in any part of the country. There is nowhere a single soldier in arms against the Government, nor any refusal by any citizen to submit to its legal authority. Under such circumstances, a suspicion of the habeas corpus is peremptorily forbidden, and Congress has no power to repeal this or any other part of the Constitution. If this bill passes, it will be null and void from the beginning, and the Supreme Court will so declare it.

We judge from the proceedings on this bill, resterday, and from the intimations made Mr. Stavens, its introducer, that it is to be driven through the House, without debate, under the pressure of the previous question. We commend the prudence of gagging all discussion of this monstrosity, for never was there a proposition less fitted to bear the light of exposure. It is some consolation to think that it will prove as futile as it is abominable. So long as we have a fearless President and an honest Supreme Court, it can never be

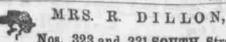
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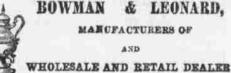
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persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trus cess accounts
whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the
Register for the Probats of Wills and granting Letters of
Administration in and for the city and County of Phina
desphis; and that the esmes will be presented to the
Orphans' Court of said City and County or Continuation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February
next at 10 o'nicek in the morning, at the County Court
House in said city.

1866

Dec. 28, John B. Warder, Administrator of ANN
WARDER, deceased

28, Lukens Thomas, Executor of CHARLES
1HOMAS, deceased.

29, James R. Cammbell, Executor of ARCHIBALD,
CAMPBELL, deceased.

20, Aaros M. Worthmaton, Executor o MaTILDA FERGUSON, deceased.

20, Frankin Dotweler, Administrator of SARAH
DETWELLER, deceased.

31, James Ross and Samuel L. McFetridge, Executors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

cutors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

Jau. 2. Clinton Lloyd, Administrator of J. LINDSAY CRAIGE, deceased.

John Yard Jr. and Charles Xard, Executors of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased.

Patrick Sesty, Administrator of EDWARD DICKSUN, deceased.

Mary Hughes Administrativix of JOHN C. HUGHES, deceased.

Moses Baker, Executor of LYMAN BAKER, deceased.

Emanuel Rey, Administrator of JOHN Mc-LEAN, deceased.

Sarah Graham, et al, Executors of THOMAS Graham, deceased.

Heary J. Williams and Edward Shippen, Executors of ELIZABETH B. GIBSUN, deceased.

Louisa B. Wells Administrativity of ZENAS B. WELLS, deceased.

Gilbert, deceased.

George L. Ashmead, Executor of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased.

Elike Fince, Truster of CATHARINE ANN OGDEN, under the will of WILLIAM MERE-DITH, deceased.

Medicased.

Mary J. Williams, Executor of Mary C. Lewis, deceased.

Acceased.

Acceased.

Mary J. Williams J. W. Purnell. Executor of ESTHER

10, Altred Fifter, Executor of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased.
11, William J. W. Purnell. Executor of ESTHER COVERDALE, deceased.
14, James D. and Edmund Pratt, Executors and Tiustees of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
14, James D. and Edmund Pratt Executors of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
14, James B. and Edmund Pratt Executors of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
14, George Harding. Administrator of JESPER HARDING deceased.
15, John Robinson and Henry McLean, Executors of SEIL activity. Administrator of FRANCIS FRIES. deceased.
16, Mary Hollaway et al. Executors of WINDLE HOLLAWAY, deceased.
17, James M. Elewart, Administrator of WILLIAM ACGLESSEY, deceased.
17, Adelaide Steen, Administrator of JAMES STEEN, deceased.
17, Isaac Hays, Administrator of WILLIAM D. HAYS. deceased.
17, I. Clark Hare and Horace Binney, Jr., Executors of Jr. Miller and John F. Coombs, Executors of JOHN MILLER. deceased.
18, Samuel P. Miller and John F. Coombs, Executors of JOHN MILLER. deceased.
18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS. deceased.

" 18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS, deceased " 19, Hugh Sweeny, Administrator of [MILES SWEENY, deceased. " 22, John H. Sloan, Administrator of JOHN HAHN,

SWEENY, deceased.

22, Jonn H. Sloan, Administrator of JOHN BAHN, deceased.

22, Isalah H. and Alexander H. McCalla. Executors of Elizabeth T. Smith, cecased.

22, M. Russell Thaver and James H. Castle, Executors of Elizabeth T. Smith, deceased.

23, Menry K. Smith, Administrator of william K. Smith, deceased.

24. Menry K. Smith, Administrator of william K. Smith, deceased.

25. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of Laerison S. Cultits, late a Minor.

26. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives etc., Trustees under the will of William J. Dubs, deceased, for Susan E. Dubs.

27. Samnet Welsh, et al., Executors of William E. Horner M. D. deceased.

28. John Conry and Joseph N. Price, Executors of William K. H. HEN deceased.

29. Edward Parker, et al., Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased.

20. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Trustees under the will of Maria E. Stewart, deceased.

21. Adam and William Strang, Executors of William Strang, deceased.

22. John F. Weyant, Executor of Samuel Tucker, deceased.

23. John F. Weyant, Executor of ROSANNA Bughers, deceased.

24. Joseph Showden and Charles Williams, Executors of John Boyd, deceased.

24. Joseph R. Rhoads, Administrator c. t. a. of John Boyd, deceased.

24. Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of Angus Cameron, deceased.

24. Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of Angus Cameron, deceased.

24. Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of Angus Cameron, deceased.

tors and Trustees of ANGUS CAMERON, deceased.

24, Nancy M. and John W. Grigg, Administrators of JOHN GRIGG, deceased.

24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of ELLEN C. CATH: RWOOD, deceased.

24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.

24, Joseph Ashron, Executor and Trustee of THOMAS ASHIOS, deceased.

24, James S. and Edward Twiddell, Executors and Trustees of JAMES TWADDELL, deceased.

24, Clarkson N. and Altred R. Potter, Executors of ALONZO POTTER, D. D. deceased.

24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Executors of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Trustees under the will of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

125 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MONALLY, occeased.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK MCNALLY. deceased, and to report disribution of the balance in the hands of the occountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 139 S. FIF TH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

2 Imw5t*

Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS! COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, Deceased.
MARY McLOUGHLIN, widow of the said decedent,
has filed her petition, with appraisement of property
selected to be retained under the Act of April 14 1851,
and Sapplements, and the same will be approved by the
Court on SATURDAY, February 16, 1857, at 10 o'clock
A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN A. CLARK,
21 ftu 4t*

Attorney for Petitioner.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS
AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2.25; 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4; 2.25; 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867. BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
440 BOLINA FLOORING.
540 AROLINA FLOORING.
541 DELAWARE FLOORING.
541 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
STEUCE FLOORING.
STEUCE FLOORING.
BALL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867. CEDAB AND CYPRE LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. CEDAR AND CYPRESS

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. 1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT, SEASONED WALNUT, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR, CHERBY, AND ASH, OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. 1867. SPRECE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM IN TO WE FEET LONG.
FROM IN TO WE FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO...
11 22 cm/p
No. 2800 SOUTH STREET.

PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT.

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STEAM TO LIVE POOL CALLING COLORS at Queenstonn—The inman Line, saling min-weeking enrything the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS

KASGAROO

**Wedguesary, February 13

**CITY OF Walls No. Saturday, February 13

CITY OF WallingTon

**Saturday, February 12

and each succeeding saturday and Wednesday, st noon, trong Par No. 45 North diver trom Pler No. 45 North river, RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail measure sauling ever Saturday
Payable in Gold Payable in Currency.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARL LINE TO SELECT TO SUROPE by the only American line to England and France.—The Bew York and Havre Steamanin Company a first class mall steamation ARAGO and FULTON, naving been theroughly refuted, will leave Pier So. A. North River, for Bayre, calling at Falmouth, the rehowing days, at noon precisely 1—ARAGO.—H. A. GADER. December 24, 180s.

ADG every 23 days thereasize.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First-class Main balcon. 9100
Second-class. 900

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMTANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW
YORK AND HAVEE, UALLING AT BREST.
The solendid new vessels of this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50. North River.
PEREIBE, Duchesne.
YILLE DE FARIS, Sutmont.
EUROPE, Lemane.
FITS LAURENT, Bocandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
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These steamers do not carry stearage passempars.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to isma at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of \$5 for Bret.
and \$1 for second class.

CRURGE MACKENZIE Agent No. 88 Broadway.

and 83 for second class,
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADEL, spatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving dany at 12 M, and 6 P, M., connecting with all Sorthern and Eastern lines,

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M, BAIRD & CO.,

118 No. 132 S, DELAWARE Avenue.

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The undersigned having leased the KENbinGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends
and the pattens of the Dock that he is prepared with
increased racilities to accommedate those having vessels
to be laised or repaired, and being a bracteen ship-carpenter and equiker, will give personal attention to the
vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists
having vessels to repair, ale solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's
Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the
preservation of vessels bottoms, for this ci.y, I am prepared to turnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Konsington Screw Dock.

LOR RICHMOND, NORMOLE AND

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND hallERAS, Captain Alexander... Every saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne... Every saturday.
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COAL.

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J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

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Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed (log) Coal and Preparations best in the city 925 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

RE-BROKEN STOVE, Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [825 smw6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA BOOKING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PLRCHA PART, making them periectly waser-proof.

LEAKY GHAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as size.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the me plus utire of all other pretection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and consitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents pe squaretoot. TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,

1 21 cm No. 302 GREEN Street.



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